RANTINGS OF RANDY

He Gets Badly Mixed Up in a Regular Irish Stew.

PARADISE AND A POTATO PATCH.

False Claims of Prosperity Among An Impoverished People.

PUNCTURING PARNELL'S POLICY

What Must Be Done at the Coming Session of Parliament.

ANSWERING RUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

Elections Cannot Be Deferred Nor the Imprisoned Officers Liberated.

FAILED TO FORCE AN UPRISING.

Political, Criminal and Theatrical Gossip from France's Gay Capital City - Budget of News from Ber n.

Churchill's Chin Music. DARTFORD, Kent, (near London) Oct. 2 .-New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee. |-Ten thousand conservatives gathered here to-day nominally to hold a tory rally, but practically to give Churchill a congratulatory ovation and endorse his leadership of the house of commons. The event of the day was the two-hour speech of Churchill foreshadowing the action of the ministry on almost all important points of British, Irish and continental policy. Lady Churchill sat just behind the speaker, her face showing the most expressive interest as telling points in the address drew the applause of the crowd of people. The meeting was held in the extensive park of Mr. Miller, a wealthy brewer, whose residence stands on a knoll overlooking the speaker's platform. A motley array of tents for shooting galleries, revolving horses, etc., had been provided to amuse the crowd, and the grounds were laid out in the accommodations usual among the English, of first, second and third class. For the first, Mr. Miller's house and the speaker's stand were reserved to the primrose leader and other tory dignitaires. The second class had an inclosure behind the stand, in which for fifty cents benches and chairs were provided. The third class the rank and file—were standing in a dense mass in front of the platform as far as the speaker's words could reach. Behind Lord Churchill about one hundred primrose dames were grouped, but with the true British inability to dress suitably, Al wore dull colors, forming a sombre tackground to the speaker, and one red cloak that was displayed emphasized the absence good taste in the others. At men and women alike, wore primrosebadges,

ant elements as the liberal party. CHURCHILL GREETED WITH APPLAUSE, Churchill was loudly applauded as he walked from the house to the platform. Amid universal sympathy he received ninety addresses from the various primrose leagues, and instant applause followed the statement that these would not be read. Sir William Hartdyke, the local member, introduced the local delegations, and created momentary laughter by his hesitation in speaking of the "proud position of our leader, Lord Randolph Churchill, gained by there he hesitated | energy," Churchill, throughout his speech, carried his hearers with him, and received much

from the small vellow button hole badge to

large bunches of ribbon with enameted pen-

dants. Churchill was late, and the crowd

good naturedly guyed each other, saying that

the day was as bright as the leader's pros-

pects; also, that the wretched band, which

began playing, contained as many discord-

applause. GROWTH OF TORYISM.

In speaking of the growth of the constitu tional party of England he instanced Kent, which in 1868 returned thirteen liberals and eight tories, and in 1886 eighteen tories and one unionist. Mr. Gladstone claims to have civilized the world. All right, but I prefer Kent, with nincteen solid votes in the com-Shouts of "Go on, my little Britisher!"

greeted his comparison of the tory ministry, which, having only a nominal majority, yet carried forty-three divisions in the past sex sion, with a net average majority of one hundred, while the liberals, like the Dutch army with a different leader each day—first Parnell then Labouchere, occasionally Harcourt and as a great treat, Mr. Gladstone-were beaten on all points. Defining the policy of the ministry, he added, "It was the reverse of Mr. Gladstone's legislation by intuition, The government's motto was 'Dont legislate wutil we know our legislation to be the resuit of facts ascertained by the four great commissioners." REGARDING THE UNIONIST.

Concerning the unionists be said: "We rec gnize fully the great sacrifice made by the unionist-liberals. Our duty is so to adapt our policy so as to prove sacridee was this Justified. We regret that the unionists are not willing to share with us the burdens of government. The ministry neverthess, see that their first duty is to maintain relations with the unionists. Next session our first duty will be to restore order to the house of commons, now in a state of slavery to the caprices of the radicals and Parnellites. A simple and effective power for closing up a debate is absolutely necessary. England is fond of minorities, and will never allow minorities to be suppressed. Whatever evils result, the cloiture is not to be weighted in comparison with the present evils. After the clotture passed, the legislative requirements of Engand and Scotland were never considered by Ireland, which had monopolized the last ten years and must now give way to the articles of British legislation. The pledges to the agricultural laborers are the first to be redeemed by decidedly increasing the local powers of acquisition in land; the second by a law allowing the sale of glebe lands; the third by a settlement of the title disputesperhaps, as a gentleman in the growd sugcests, by placing the main burden on the landlord; the fourth by the radway rates bill for preventing untair discrimination against native producers. I think the railways had better bear in mind this text and agree with their adversary while there is yet time. For the fifth the lord chancellor now, I under stand, has decided ideas about the simplicity and economy of land transfer and the regis tration of titles. When the lord chancellar bas ideas, he is a bold man who stands in his

SHOKE PLAINLY, ALSOST SAVAGELY. "There are resources in Treland," he sald. which may be scientifically developed by date creat. With the resulting prosperity rade which would tend to remove Itish roubles by removing agricultural hardships. "I am perfectly sure, unless met by a neon the incubus (correcting the unscrupulous of Mesers. Gladstone and Parnell to make the queen's government impossible will fail. From the duty of maintaining order in Ireland no risk or danger will deter the government. We will no longer tolerate Ireland being a disgrace to England and the civilized world. I see real signs of daylight in spite

of the MENACING CONDITION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Lord Randolph Churchill first spoke of the brutal and cowardly conspiracy against Bulgaria's honored and trusted leader, and warned his hearers even now that Servian, Balgarian and Roumenlan independence was jeopardized.

"While some of the powers," he! said "berray a regretable tend ency towards war, the others wished for peace. England will support those favoring peace." While not exactly put into words, the audience thought that Russia had been kicked, warned and then petted, all of which pleased the heavers, "Our policy," he continued, "is equally to avoid unnecessarily interfering and selfish isolation," The general effort of the speech was extremely satisfactory, as it was deemed moderate straighforward and easily understood, Above all the crowd was pleased with it." "It's English, and he's a jolly little Britisher." I left the field just as the people, tired by muscle and lung testing, hooting and other amusements, were quietly settling down to watch the fireworks.

KAULBARS' DEMAND. Two of Them Cannot be Granted by

Bulgaria. Sofia, Oct. 2 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.)-At the close of the ministerial council the whole the members went in a body to General Kaulbars, in order to make it clear to him that at present, and for constitutional reasons, the ministry find themselves utterly unable to postpone the elections. So far as setting free the officers was concerned the government was unable to interfere in a matter which is already being dealt with by the military authorities, with whom the decision as to prosecution alone rests. General Kaulbays replied very ener, et eally that the emperor of Russia knew the laws of Rulearia too well for anything he desired to run counter to them. Finally General Kaulbars consented to telegraph to the ezar the view taken by the Bulgarians, but added that the emperor would certainly not withdraw any of the just demands he had made. In the conversation vesterday Kaulbars communicated to Stambuloff a dispatch of M. DeGiers, explaining that the Russian emperor had no intention to infringe upon the provisions of the Bulgarian constitution. Otherwise the conversation ended without result.

e ministry will address a General Kaulbars, announcing that the advice given in the Russian note of September 27 will be followed so far as it is in harmony with the laws and the constitution, but that the government regards the setting of the officers at liberty and the postponement of the elections as contrary to constitutional principles.

PROTESTS AGAINST KAULBAR'S DEMAND From different parts of the province, where the Kaulbars circular has just been published. protests against that document are beginning to come in. In Phillippopolis and other cities demonstrations have taken place against the circular, particularly in opposition to the demand for the release of the officers.

TO COURT-MARTIAL OFFICERS. At yesterday's sitting of the military tribunal it was decided to try twenty officers by court-martial for high treason, and to sub ject thirty others to disciplinary punishment or disrating.

A MACEDONIAN UPRISING. On the day before yesterday General Kaulbars called before him Babadamlan, the Macedonian voivod (leader), and asked hin whether it would be possible, with the help of the Macedonians residing here, to bring about a revolution against the existing gov ernment; also how much money would be necessary to secure the success of the rising. In case it succeeded, added Kaulbars, the Russians would enter Bulgaria and there upon tree Macedonia from Turkish rule The Babadamian committed these statement to several of his fellow countrymen, but The plan was afterwards betrayed to an anti Russian in the confidence of the Macedon

made by Prime Minister Tisza in the Hun-garian parliament has called forth many ex-pressions of disapproval from the Rossian bress. The Novoe Vremya accuses Herr Tisza of wishing to captivate the sympathies of the rulers of the Balkan states so as to use them as a cover to wage war agains the just and moderate demands of Russia The St. Petersburg Gazette savs: "It is un deniable that services rendered by Russia in securing Bulgarian independence cutitle ier de jure and de facto to a special position Benilfs, Oct. 2.—The German press make favorable but guarded comments on the speech of Premier Tisza on the Bulgarian question in the lower house of the Hungarian parliament last Thursday, bu, make little reference to the Austro-Hungarian alliance

POINTS FROM PARIS.

with Germany.

Political, Theatrical and Criminal News of the French Capital. PARIS, Oct. 2.- | New York Herald Cable Special to the BEE. |-The French press, as near to unanimity as is perhaps possible sees in M. Defreycinet's speeches at Toulonue and Montpelier a fair and honest reflection of the views of the whole country. This seems to prove an increasing and unshakable considence in the republic, whose sixteen years of life, judged by the light of modern French history, is of very respectable an-M. Dereyeinet wisely refrains from going into details, but his programme, as already cabled, should make the French people the best republicans, and the most happy itizens which even the royal munificence of the gift to the nation of Chantilly, with its castles and treasures of art, cannot impair, It would be incompatible with dignity of a great power like to offer any loss France prestige in her colonies in any part of the M. Dereyeinet does not care one son for the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, nor Madagasear, nor Tonquin. His aim is to concentrate all French extra territorial enterprise in the Mediterranean. He, on this coint, will side with Russia as against England, and as already shown, this, with the

foreign policy of France. LAST OF CORA PEARL.

full sanction of Germany, is the key to the

way." In regard to Ireland Lord Randolph | scattered to the four winds by the auction | salute?" The soldier replied, in an insulting eers of the Hotel Dravild, "A public sale of all her goods and chatters came off yesterday in room No. 5 before hundreds of dazzling denimondies, with an intersprinkling of gray haired beaux, who, with a sneakthere must be further land logislation, accelling fondness for youthful souveerating the change from double to single land | hirs, came to buy back again some ownership. The ministry can afford to shirk of their presents made in gayer days. Near scal government for Ireland." He gave the auctioneer stood a small woman, of modgiveral reasons why he thought there est and respectable appearance, in deep were distinctions of the foretold revival in | mourning. This was Cora Pearl's sister. Room No. 3 is large, spacious and dusty, and over fifty feet square. Opposite the entrance, exposed on a raised platform, was Cora rent manifesto, the Irish landlords will not | Pearl's enormous cherry and cream satin provoke the tenant. In my opin- capitonne bed, the same on which this last summer reposed her lifeiess remains. Above the bed, in an oval gill frame, bung her portrait at the age of twenty-one. Near by stood the famous abony and Ivory cabinet. In which were kept her love letters from kings and princes and the most illustrious men in Europe, many of whom to-day are anxious to learn whether all the letters have been burned. Knick knacks and bronzes and fine linen and gorgeous dressing gowns abounded everywhere, Pepper castors, still containing a few grains of cayenue, were side by side with a marble bust of the prince imperial. doubtless a gift of the famous Due Jean, and here and there beautiful but eratic fairnees amid old curtains, broken violence and plated dishes. The famous plaster cast of Cora's neck was purchased by a young American bachelor for 20 francs. Fans and embroidered purses went for 10, 20 and 50 francs. The satin capitonne bed was sold for 185 francs to a second hand dealer. Thus the curtain falls upon the vaudeville of this strange career. Cora Pearl's dving wish. "Let my name disappear with me," is to-day realized.

> SHAKESPEARE ON FRENCH BOARDS. The Theatre Francaise is now, according to a Parisian critic, "tout a Shakespeare," for while "Hamlet" was magnificently produced on the stage, "Much Ado About Nothing," with Coquelin as the hero, was given behind the scenes. To-day it is re ported that a compromise has been effected whreby Coquelin will ultimately return to the comidie Francaise as an ordinary member of the company. I at once histored to the house of Moliere, where I found M. Jules Claretie, the administrateur of the Theatre Française who received me in the historic reception room, on walls of which were thirty or forty portraits and land scapes and innumerable busts of Moliere, Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, Talmer Rachel and one of the Liquer as "Richard the Third." I was about to con gratu'ate him on his reconciliation with Coquelia, when he said: "That is prema ture. The position is this: M. Coquelli wishes to return merely as a pensionnaire, not as a societaire. The minister of public instruction and fine arts, M. Goblet and myself are willing to accord M. Coquelin all possible facilities in the way of leaves of absence, long and frequent, But the question now is, whether he is to return simply as a pensionaire, when he could go and come as he pleased, and play at any of the theaters he pleased, or as societaire, where he would be under fixed obligations to the theatre Française. I think this will be definitely settled in about eight days." I asked would such obligations prevent

Coquelly visiting America. Claretic replied: "Certainly not. The minster and myself will cheerfully grant Co-

AN ENTRAORDINARY MURDER From the Pas de Calais comes a story of one of the most extraordinary murders of the century. Last spring the body of a young girl of fifteen, named Marie Le Dent, residing with her parents at Riviere les Arras, was found in a field in the neighborhood stabbed in the heart, and with the carotid artery sev ered. A judicial investigation showed that neither robbery nor lust had been the motive of the crime, At length suspicion fell on two precoclous lads, cousins,named Murchambled the one Henri, aged sixteen; the other Clemen, about the same age, a smith's apprentice, On being pressed with questions they confessed, and to explain inpulse under which they had acted handed the magistrate a sort of memoir entitled 'Drame Horrible," written some weeks before the crime, in which they had traced out in the most romanesque language the plan of the drama they had resolved to put into action The opening passage revealed an acquaint ance with the naturalist literature of the day, mingled with certain phraseology bor rowed from the novels of Fennimore Cooper, of which the two youths were devoted readers.: In this strange memoir Henry Murchambled was called "Great Serpent," and Clement "Fleet Deer."

The horrible tragedy commenced thus "We had arrived at the age of sixteen like young men brought up in luxury and idle We had vegetated in the world, meeting with only trouble and torment. We were scarcely fifteen years old when we already loved a woman with all her seductions. We loved her with passion to such a point that if separated from her we should have died of grief and despair."

The sequel of the story is that "Great Serpent" and "Fleet Deer" resolved to murder the young girl, who is the heroine, and said to be in love with "Great Serpent." She had caused the two friends to be jealous of each other. The two cousins thought first of hanging Marie Le Dent. They had bought a new rope for the purpose, but they then changed their minds and borrowed a revolve to blow Marie's brains out with. Finally they decided to be more romantic and more savage, and to accomplish the crime with knives. They had bought at the fair at Arras two large knives. They had leather sheaths mads for them, and for ten days be fore the commission of the crime they wore these knives in belts, "proud," wrote, "to feel ourselves armed." At dusk on May 21, "Great Serpent' and "Fleet Deer" overtook Marie just as she was passing through the woods on her way home to her parents' farm. "Fleet Deer" threw himself upon the young girl, put his knee on her chest, and stabbed her seventeen times Great Serpent," meanwhile, was watching to give the alarm in case of any passer-by. The body of the poor child was discovered next evening bathed in blood, throat gaping open, and the head nearly severed from the body. Such was the deed in all its brutality. thus carrying out the crime entirely as traced out in the "Drame Horrible," but here the realty ended. Instead of taking their own lives, after having left the unfortunate Marie a prey to the worms and ants, as described in their story, they went home and would have preserved their secret, had not the vigilance of the police led to their arrest. They were sentenced to fifteen years' hard labor and their parents to pay 4,000 francs to poor

WOULDN'T SALUTE AN OFFICER. An incident yesterday in the Rue Montmartre, in the very heart of Paris, is scarcely such as to encourage General Boulanger in his scheme to democratize the army. A private soldier with a Tonquin medal on his breast, passed an officer, Lieutenant Durand of the Seventy-fourth regiment of the line, without saluting. The The last vestige of Cora Pearl has now been | lieutenant asked, "Why didn't you

tone; "I don't salute officers any more. I got my discharge yesterday." The lieuten ant then summoned two pollcemen, who ar rested the soldier. A large crowd then as sembled and warmly took the part of the sol dier against the officer. They called the officer all sorts of names, insulted him, and threatened him with personal violence. The lieutenant had to take refuge for nearly an hour in the police station, while the soldier was carried with difficulty by the policemer to a guard house and was followed by hun dreds of men and women cheering and making a perfect ovation.

FRANCKE, THE FORGER.

German Liberal Press Demand His Degredation-Berlin Topics. BERLIN, Oct. 2 .- [Special Cablegram to the Bur. |-The reichstag will meet at the latter end of November. Bismarck is not expected to return until December. The liberal press clamors for the degredation of Herr Francke, the judge who forged the appeal for a socialist vote for the conservatives. He was until lately president of the Katzenburg conservatives. The incident originated in an election tie between the conservative eandidate, Brenatoff, and the liberal nominee, Berling, who were contestants for the seat made vacant by Count Bismarck's appointment to a foreign office, Seeing that the socialists had a easting vote. Francke forged a letter purporting to be from the Katzenburg canvasser to Molkenbuhr, a socialist leader, asking what consideration he would expect in return for the socialist vote on behalf of the conservative candidate. The only effect of the letter was that the Molkenbuhr party became indignant at the attempt to bribe it and voted for the liberal candidate. The conservative candidate denied all knowledge of the letter, and agitated the subject until Francke confessed. He has since attempted to extenuate himself.

A NEW MAGAZINE. Freise, of Dresden, is about to publish a universal magazine. He will offer a prize of \$100 for the best short, pover descriptive of German family life, and prizes of \$50 and \$25 for the best short story and humorous tale. Drs. Ebers and Eclestein, and the editors of the magazine will adjudge the prizes.

CHEAP POSTAGE. Private postal service has been established at Berlin, Frankfort, Heidelberg and Manuhelm. The rates of postage are: On a closed letter 2 pfenning, on a registered letter 5 pfenning, and a letter containing money or valuables 10 pfenning.

GENERAL NOTES. The King of Saxony opened the grand new Boes fair at Leipzig in presence of a distinguished party. Baron Caustien's bible printing institute at

Halle has completed its one hundredth edition of its octave size. Halle and Breslau have been connected by

telephone.

No Clemency for Workmen.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2,- | New York Herald Cable - Special to the Ber. | - Desoite expectations and to the general surprise the appeal of the socialist workmen, Falleur and Schmidt, against the sentence pronounced upon them last March for sharing in the piliage of the Bandoux glass works was dissmissed to-day by the supreme court, contrary to the recommendation of the public prosecutor. The king will, however, probably mitigate the twenty years' sentence pronounced against these two popular workmen. The court at the same time quashed he sentences passed on Wagner and Ruthers for implication in the disturbances at Liege.

Possible Successors to Jacobini.

ROME, Oct. 2.- | New York Herald Cable Special to the BEE]-I have just seen Cardinal Jacobini, secretary of state to Leo XIII, at Genzano. In spite of strong efforts to con ceal the true gravity of his illness, and notwithstanding a slight improvement to-day, it is greatly feared that any one of the almost daily acute attacks of gout from which h suffers may at any moment prove fatal. He is very feeble and undergoes excruciating agony. Cardinal Schiaffino and Mgr. Vanutelli are spoken of as among his most likely successors, but the latter is using strong influence to be named papal nuncio at Paris.

Trying Spanish Revolutionists Madrid, Oct. 2.—Two courts-martial, composed of seventeen generals and four colonels, heard mass this morning and then com menced the trial of General Villacampa and other officers implicated in the recent rebellon. General Villacampa's daughter met embers of the courts-martial at the door of the prison weeping, and implored them to show mercy to her father. She was removed in a fainting condition. The wife of another accused officer subsequently made a similar It is expected the prisoners will be appeal.

The courts condemned to death fourteen prisoners including Vallacampa, three officers, five sergeants, three corporals and two civilians. It is believed only seven of the convicted men will be shot. A fear is expressed that description. pressed that demonstrations will be aver of the government's pardoning the

TRATE TRISHMEN.

The Green Flag Hauled Down from British Vessel.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.- [Special Telegram to the BEE |- A special from Ottawa, Canada, says: Considerable indignation is expressed among the sons of Erin in Canada over the action of the collector of customs at the port of St. Johns, N. B., in competting Captain Collins, of the Waterford back Orient, to haul down the Irish flag, which was floating at the masthead of his vessel as he sailed up the harbor. The officers of the Orient at first refused to comply with the request of the officers, who boarded the vessel as she came to anchor, but on finding that the law provides that a fine of £500 can be imposed on any vessel for floating an improper flag on board an English registered vessel, they hauled the flag down. The captain remonstrated and said he had floated the flag in British porte right under the noises of the British men-ofs war without having a word said to him. Thgovernment has decided not to mapose a fine as it would raise every trishman in the coun ry up against them. try up against them. As it is, a very bitter teeling has been created over the affair.

An Important Statistical Work.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- The second annual report of the bureau of labor, now in course of preparation, will be a much more compre hensive document than the report laid before congress last winter. A thorough examination has been made of the relation of convict labor to free labor, and every penitentiary jail and workhouse in the United States where inmates are employed in industrial pursuits has been visited by agents of the bureau. Their reports will be carefully tabulated, and taking these tables as a basis, it is believed that the extent to which the independent laborer or mechanic is affected by prison workers can be shown with sufficient exactness to serve as a guide for future legislation on the subject. The rewith sufficient exactness 10 serve as a guide for future legislation on the subject. The re-port will also include statistics of labor strikes in this country. The inquiries of the bureau on the subject cover a period of time ranging January, 18-1, down to July of the present year. From data collected deductions of a general character will be made with a view to the escharacter will be made with a view to the es-tablishment of certain rules that may aid in forecasting the probable result of future strikes and in demonstrating the effects of such concerted movements upon the laboring and employing class and the industries affected. A full report will probably be comaffected. A full report will probably be completed about the beginning of the coming

IT HAS A PATRIOTIC RING.

Hon. John Sherman's Masterly Opening of the Campaign in Kentucky.

HE BEARDS THE LION IN HIS DEN.

Early History of Republicanism-Salvation of the Nation-Vital Questions of the Day-The Great Parties Contrasted.

Louisville Aroused. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 2 .- Senator John Sherman, by invitation of the republican state executive committee, arrived here this afternoon, and opened the congressional campaign for the republicans. At night Leiderkrang hall was packed from gallery to stage with an enthusiastic audience. Mr. Sherman was applauded throughout his address, which was a strong and earnest one. In substance

it was as follows: Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: Fellow Chizens, Ladies and Gentlemen: You might naturally inquire why I came to the city of Louisville to make a republican speech, when I know that the majority of your population belong to a different school of politics, and that I could scarcely lone to make any impression upon the democratic vote of the city of Louisville or the state of Kentucky. Still, I have always thought it strange that your people, who, through many long years followed the fortunes and believed in the doctrines of Henry Clay, should willingly belong to a party opposed to all his heved in the doctrines of Henry Clav, should willingly belong to a party opposed to all his ideas, and I was curious to learn why the same great events that led the people of Onio into the ranks of the republican party should lead the people of Kentucky into the ranks of the democratic party. It is to make this discovery that I came here to-night, and I will apeak to you, not for the surpose of reviving past controversies, but to see whether, after all, the people of Ohio and Kentucky ought not now to stand side by side in their individual

not now to stand side by side in their political action, as they did in the days of oid. Most of the great controversies of the last thirty y ars have arisen out of: First, difference of opinion as to the nature of the na-tional government and our duty to it; see ond, the relation the institution of slavery hore to the national government, and out duty in connection with it; third, the powers and duty of the national government as to national currency and taxation, and especially as to its power and duty in levying taxes so as to foster and protect American indus-

But the war is over, slavery is abolished, and the great body of the actors in these memorable historic scenes have passed away, and perhaps it is useless to debate, except as a matter of history, the precise bearing of the measures of the war. The results, as we think, have been in the

HIGHEST DEGREE BENEFICIAL to the whole country, as much so to the south as to the north. That which Henry Chay and his compeers so eagerly desired, to strengthen and perpetuate the union, free from the disturbing elements of slavery, is now accomplished. It is the inheritance of a new generation, possessed of a country vasi in extent, boundless in resources, with new forces and agrencies which our fathers new forces and agencies which our fathers new forces and agencies which our fathers never dreamed of. The question is whether we shall fight these battles of the war over again or divide on those lines of domestic policy which separated parties in the olden times. If this be so, then I think I may fairly appeal to the people of Kentucky to rally to the support of the principles of financial and the support of the principles of financial and economic measures on which we were united thirty years ago. The chief of these was the establishment of a sound national currency and the protection of American industry, upon which the action of the republican party is in direct harmony with the political views of the great body of the people of Kentneky.

Let us, without passion or prejudice, examine these questions in the light of modern experience. From the beginning of the government the adoption of a national currency was conceded to be a matter, of the highest

was conceded to be a matter of the highest public policy. The earliest political division was upon the question of a bank of the United States, which was finally chartered and rendered great service in funding the revolutionary debt, but it was also the cause of political contention. Congress refused to renew it in 1811, but did so in 1816, when our experience in the war of Great Britain demonstrated its necessity, and Mr. Madison, who had been opposed to it, approved the charter of the second bank. But again it became the subject of party contest and its re-

VETOED BY GENERAL JACKSON and again by John Tyler. In the debates on this question Mr. Clay took as prominent a part as any other senator, uniformly supporting the idea of a national currency. But there were serious objections to a single corthere were serious objections to a single cor-poration having the enormous power neces-sary for a national bank, and I am quite clear in my opinion that such a bank. like that of the Bank of England, would be, if not dan-gerous, inconsistent with the general principles of our government, which are opposed to the concentration of great powers in the hands of a few. Still, the objections to the state bank system were so great that the wonder is that it was submitted to so long by an intelligent and commercial people like ours. Circulating notes were issued under the charter of thirty or more states. There was no unity of system or security, and at the slightest commercial shock the banks failed, became insolvent, and no one then thought it worth while to pursue the defunct institution for payment of its notes. The loss on exchanges between the east and the west was enormous, varying from I to 10 per cent on all the productions transported from one part of the country to the other. The bills were counterfeited, ragged and worthless.

ged and worthless.

All this has been changed by the adoption of the national system of currency, which, since the war, has been of such enormous value to the people of the United States.

THE ISSUE OF GREENBACKS
was a necessity, and is now an advantage
which the people will not surrender, however which the people win not softender, however much it may be desired by the great commer-cial centers. These notes of the United States, if properly limited, are beyond question good, resting upon the honor and good faith of the nation, a national debt without laterest, and so protected from counterfeiting and loss that they from counterfeiting and loss that they are not willingly exchanged for any other form of paper money. It was absolutely necessary to limit the amount of the greenbacks to prevent their depreciation. Even when issued to the extent of \$300,000,000 under the varying events of the war, they fell to less than forty cents on the dollar. During the war, the only limit possible was the absolute necessity of the hour. After the war there was no necessity for a forced issue, but, to the extent they would freely circulate at par with coin, there seemed no objection at par with coin, there seemed no objection to the greenbacks except the doubtful constitutional power to issue them, and this has been determined in their favor by the su-preme court. This IS A POWER SO DANGEROUS

of abuse that congress has wisely fixed the flmit of 8346,000,000, the amount now out-standing, as the maximum amount of this form of circulation, and I see no objection to maintaining these in circulation, while, as now, equal to coin,

There is another line of policy that has been adopted by the republican party, and that is the management of the public lands. Shortly after the war commenced the homestead bil became a law, and under that 300,000 (arms have been entered for settlement, and the line of occupation and cultivation has been extended agons the continuous tion has been extended across the continent, adding several new states and opening up regions which were a wilderness and a waste, the homes of savage tribes of indians twenty-five years ago. Sometimes, it is true, improvident grants of public lands have been made to secure the construction of railroads. The policy was commenced by the democratic party by the grant to the liftness central railroad. I believe it has been abused, but, on the whole, the advantages to the government and the people have been enormous. The ungranted lands have been doubled in price so that there has been no loss in money, while settlements have been made possible by the construction of railroads in regions where the settler would never have gone but for their construction.

SYSTEM OF TAXES. tion has been extended across the continent

There is another line of public policy which has been adopted and that is a system of taxes, internal and external, which have yielded most bountiful revenues without any serious injury to any of our people. A sys-

tem of internal taxes was priorited which yielded for a time \$30,000,000 a year, but three taxes were rapidly repeated and reduced until now they are limited to spirits and tobacco, yielding over \$100,000,000 a year. These taxes are easily collected and not burdensome to any class. They are a fax upon lixuries which people probably could no better without. To the extent that they prevent consumption they promote temperature, cleaniness and good order. No one complains of them.

Our duties on imported goods have now for twenty-five years been levied upon the painteriple, so long contended for by Henry Clay, that, in addition to providing for revenue, we should also protect American industry, diversity American pursuits, build up new employments in our midst, give

up new employments in our midst, give value to our undeveloped mines, give employment to our multitudes of laboring men provincia to our multitudes of laboring uich at reasonably fair wages, protect them from undue competition with foreign pauget labor, formish a home market to our farmers for their surplus productions, utilize the natural forces of nature in our streims our

forests and our mines, and add to the wealth and comfort of our people. Now, fellow citizens of Kentucky, these are lines of public policy which the republican party has developed, pursued and brought to their present condition of perfection. They re in harmony with the principles taught to by the great men to whom I have re-ced. They have realized the hopes and as-ations of these sages of the past. The re-lican party is entitled to all the credit of the measures I have named, for every one hem was

ADOPTED IN SPITE OF THE DESISTANCE Apprent in spire of the heistance and opposition of the democratic party. This party, which you have been taught to dislike and to resist, has been the agent to contribute more blessing and benefit upon the people of this country than was ever conterred by any political organization before. It is a vigorous party. You may not like what it did during the war or what it did for the slaves of the south. You may still resent and feel in your hearts a batred to it for matters growing out of the a halred to it for matters growing out of the war, though these results have contributed greatly to your benefit, but you must respect and honor a party that, in spite of your oppo-sition, has solved, to some extent, these diffi-

ult economic questions.

But all has not been done in this **di**rection that ought to be done. The future has many problems yet to solve, and the question now is, whether the republican party, with its vigorous, strong and hearthy organization, or the democratic party, with its spirit of oppo-sition and bourbonism, is the best agency to solve the problems of the future.

THE PERTURBED PACKERS.

Able Bodied Men All Quiet, But the

Kids Strike from the Shoulder. CHICAGO, Oct. 2.- The week of expected strikes and lockouts at the Union stock yards ended this evening with the working forces of the great packing houses and kindred institutions yet intact, though a few of the smaller concerns have practically stopped their machinery for an indefinite period, and one firm. Shields & Neill, have "packed up" and moved to Nebraska, unable longer to withstand the difference between ten hours work for ten hours' pay and eight hours' work for ten hours' pay. That concerted action on the part of the packers is contemplated was freely admitted by them to-day. What the exact nature of their movement is would not be divulged. If made it will, according to careful estimates made to-day, affect in the neighborhood of 28,000 men, not to speak of

those employed in a clerical capacity.

The only thing in the nature of a strike occurred to-day at Armout's. As the cash boys, sixty in number, in the retail department of Armout's packing houses received their cash envelopes to-day each of received their cash envelopes to day each of the youngsters notified the paymaster that he expected an increase from \$4.50 per week to \$5 from now on. As fast as the boys made known their ultimatum they were told that the house would struggle on without their assistance. The juvenile strikers then adjourned to the tracks near by where they ejected a chalrman. He near by where they ejected a chalrman. He straight way appointed a "strike committee," consisting of five boys, ranging in ages from eight to twelve years. The "committee" did its work well, for when the superintendent eight to twelve years. The "committee" did its work well, for when the superintendent went out in search of boys to fill the places of the dissatistied each boys, he met with nothing but blank refusals.

Anarchists on the Anxious Seat.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—[Special Telegram to Bee. - The convicted anarchists will not know what decision Judge Gary will render on the motion of their counsel for a new trial until next Tuesday or Wednesday. The filing of so many affidavits of a contradictory and impeaching nature has delayed the progress of arguments, and when the court adjourned last evening, Black said it would take him the whole of Monday forenoon to finish his argument. Solomon will follow and claim that error existed in the instructions given to the jury. It has not yet been determined whether Zeisler will speak, or whether more than Grinnell and Ingham will reply on behalf of the state. Judge Gary has reserved all of Monday and Tuesday for the case, and should be overrule the motion, as it is confilently expected he will do, he will at once proceed to sentence Spies, Schwab, Parso Fielden, Fischer, Lingg, and Engel to des the pintentiary years. Counsel for defense will then done with the criminal court, and take a transcript of the voluminous record to the supreme court of the state in the hope of obtaining a reversal of the verdict.

The Picuro in Canada.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. - Commissione Colman, of the department of agriculture. to-day received the following communication from the chief inspector of stock of Canada, touching the condition of Canadian

sattle: Sir:-I notice by newspaper report that the puestion of placing an embargo on cattle ying out from Canada, is being discussed. Knowing as I do, that Canada is entirely free from picuro-pheumonia or any othe contagious disease of cattle, and that every thing that was capable of carrying the dis-case from contact with the infected annual n quarantine has been destroyed by burn ing, including cattle sheds, fences, feed, clothing and bags, as well as manure, no trace of the disease can possibly have es aped outside, and since its discovery no ani-ials have been permitted to leave quaran-me, nor will there be as long as there is the ast possible danger.

The Canadian commissioner says he sub ommissioner of agriculture of the United states and suggests that a qualified veterin rian be sent to Quebec to remain perma-nently, in order to satisfy the cattlemen of the United States.

He Stole \$20,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Defalcations of nearly \$20,000 in the Union Dime savings bank of this city have just come to light. The deaulter is Otto Baumann, receiving teller, who has been in the employ of the institution for twenty years and who was implicitly trusted. Acting President Dutcher says the sank is fully secured against the los whereabouts of Baumann Is a mystery.

Funds For the Mexican Road. CITY OF MEXICO (via Galveston), Oct. 2-The basis of an agreement has been signed between he banking house of Math erson & Co., London, and President W. J. Paliner, providing for a settlement of all controversics and a reorganization of the Mexican National road with a view to it

Seizing Smuggled Cattle. WINNIPEG, Oct. 2.-Two high officials of

the customs department went west two days ago. It is now said they went for the pursose of making extensive seizure of Montana cattle, which have been smuggled across the line by ranchmen. It is said cattle represent-ing a value or \$100,000 will be solved.

Starting For the Pole. WINNIPEG, Oct. 2,-The steamer Princes

as returned from Norway House, Before she left there Colonel Gilder had starter down the river for Hudson bay, en route to

PATTISON FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Governor of Pennsylvania Makes a

Strong Anti-Monopoly Move.

COAL AND OTHER POOLS MUST GO

Instructions to the Attorney General to Proceed Against Them at Once-Their Hiegal Existence and Public Permeiousness.

Sound Gubernatorial Action. HARDESBURG, Pa., Oct. 2-Governor Pattison has addressed a letter to Attorney-General Cassidy on the action of the anthracite pool, and requesting him to move against it in court. In the course of his letter the

governor says:

"My attention has been directed to the fact-My afterion has been directed to the fact, within the past forthight that certain corporations chartered by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania acting in concert, have ordered two advances in prices of anthracite coal. It has been ascertained, upon inquiry, that these corporations comprise what is known as the Anthracite coal combination, which was greated in its coal combination, which was created in its present form at a meeting held in New York on December 31, 1881, when there were present representatives of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Westcompany, Pennsylvania Calemann, Achigh Canal Company, Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, New York, Lake Eric & Wostern Railroad company, New York, Lake Eric & Wostern Railroad company, Delaware & Hudson Canal company, Pennsylvania Coal company, Lehigh Canal & Navigation company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad company. At that inceting an agreement was entered into by which six of these corporations were in effect predged in writing to restrict and regulate the production of coal, and to maintain its price. An apportionment of allotted pro-duction was then allowed each company for the year 1885, and on January 1, 1886, the new

allotment went into operation, based on the annual production of 3,500,000 tons. After referring to the advances of 30 cents perton in the price of coal since July, 3, 1886, the covernor says: "Recently through the offices of a syndi-

cate of capitalists, there has been a strength-ening of the anthracite coal combination, and the claim is now made by some of its members that they can mark up coal prices to any figure they please, thereby subjecting the public to their mercy injuriously and un-warrantably taxing every fireside, and imposng upon coal consumers. The state constitition declares that 'no corporated company doing the business of a common carrier shall directly or indirectly, prosecute, or engage in mixing or manufacturing articles for transportation over its works,' yet all, or transportation over its works, 'yet all, or nearly all, common carriers represented in the anthracite coal combination are engaged directly or indirectly in the min'ng of coal. By resisting the production and advancing the prices it has crippled vast from Interests, decreasing the demand for anti-ra-cite coal in the reduction of iron ores, forcing from furnaces out of blast and placing mearly all the industries of eastern Pennsylvania a the mercy of the managers of these com-

The governor also called attention to the trunk fine poor which, he says, by its arbitrary power holds perpetual menace over the ma-terial interests of the country. In closing the

teral interests of the country. In closing the governor says;
Against such combinations the individual is helpless. The commonwealth of Pennsylvania in creating the corporations that are members of the anthractic coal combination and of the trank line pool vested them with rights of eminent domain and other franchises of a public nature. They owe certain duties to their creator, and one of these is to avoid an infringement upon the rights of individuals, or the general well-being of the is a perversion of the purpose for which they were created. These facts which were reported to me, and measurably authenti-cated. I deem of sufficient importance to refer to you for your consideration and such action as the circumstances may warrant.' It is understood that Aftorney General Cassidy will at once proceed against the coal pool, but in what manner he has not yet de-cided. This is considered one of the most

Important steps taken by the state administration and was not decided upon until after very careful consideration. THE "KING OF FRANCE."

Quiet Trip of a Royalist Party Across The Continent.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2,-Representatives of the royal family that were expelled from France were in the city to-day on their way east. The members of the party are very closely alired to the Comte de Paris and consisted of the Duchess de Luynes and Chevreuse, Molle de Luynes, Due de Luynes and Chevreuse, and the Comte de Saulty. They came direct from their home in Paris nearly two months ago, landing here August 29. They started across the country by the northern route, traveling so quietly that they have thus far been unrecognized as distinguished members of the royalist party of France. They left San Francisco, homeward bound, about a week ago, and are en route for Wash

ington, D. C., where they will remain a few saulty said they would not be be guests of the French legation t Washington because they were not repub-cans. "We are royalists," said be, "and ave nothing to do were an interview the Comte Saulty have nothing to do with the government now existing in France. It is a poor govern-ment. There will be a change though before long. We, too, may be expelled from France before the change is effected, but it will be only for a short time. The next election will show that the sentiment of the people is for the royalists. The Courte de Paris will be called back as King of France within the next four years."

BAD BEER BARRELS. Internal Revenue Decision as to flew

They Should be Made. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Commissioner Miller, or the internal revenue, to-day decided a question of great interest to brewers. It was n regard to the construction of beer barrels. ection 3,342, revised statutes, provides that neh barreis shall be provided with two spigot ioles, one of which shall be in the head and the other in the side of the barrel. Manufacurers in Massachusetts and elsewhere have, lowever, for a long time been making their barrels with both spigot-holes on the side of the barrel. This was done for the sake of convenience, and with no intent to defraud the government. The practice has been tolerated by the authorities as not prejudicial to the public interest. Other brewers have recently, however, complained against violation of law and the department violation of law and the department after a thorough investigation has decided that 1 must be stopped. Massachusetts brewers made a formal request that the department postpone action until they shall have an orportunity to obtain congressional sanction to the practice. Commissioner Miller has nettined them that he left bound to enforce the law as it stands, and he had no authority to aw as it stands, and he had no authority to grant the request for non-interference

English Cricketers Defeated. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—The cricket match setween the Philadelphia amateurs and the

eleven of England, was resumed to-day, On Friday the local players had put together 128 cans while the Englishmen had compiled 17 with a loss of three wickets. They resumed play, and when the side was retired the score was 25. This left the Philadelphians to make 107 in their second innings. In order to save defeat in a single inning. This they ac-complished, and when the play ended this evening they had thirty-seven to go, and one vicket to fall.

Minnesota Quarantines Cattle. ST. PAUL, Oct. 2,-Governor Hubbard has seried a proclamation establishing quaranme against Illinois cattle during in-hance of the epidemic in that state.